



IoB Minimally Invasive Technology Intravascular Devices for Long-Term, High-Fidelity Neural Monitoring.

Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research, the University of Osaka: Tsuyoshi Sekitani (SPM), Takafumi Uemura (PI), Teppei Araki, Toshikazu Nezu,

Graduate School of Medicine, the University of Osaka : Hajime Nakamura (PI), Takufumi Yanagisawa (SPM)

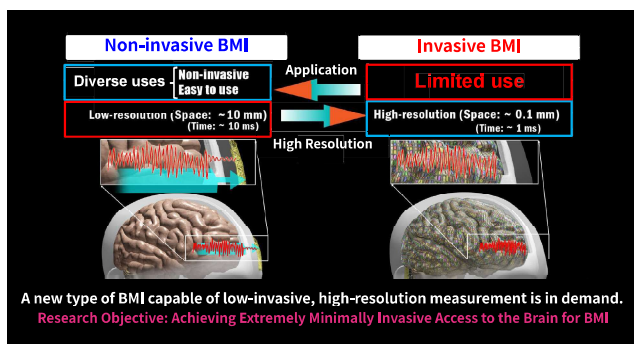
Overview

We are currently developing an intravascular brain-machine interface (intravascular BMI) that uses an ultra-thin film electrode device designed to be placed within cerebral veins near the cortical surface. The device can be inserted into intracranial veins using catheter-based endovascular procedures, enabling high-precision recording and stimulation of brain activity through the vessel wall. Positioned between invasive ECoG electrodes that require craniotomy and non-invasive scalp EEG, this technology represents a new platform for neural measurement and intervention that achieves both long-term signal stability and safety. Looking ahead, we envision it evolving into a next-generation IoB technology capable of enhancing human physical, cognitive, and sensory functions.

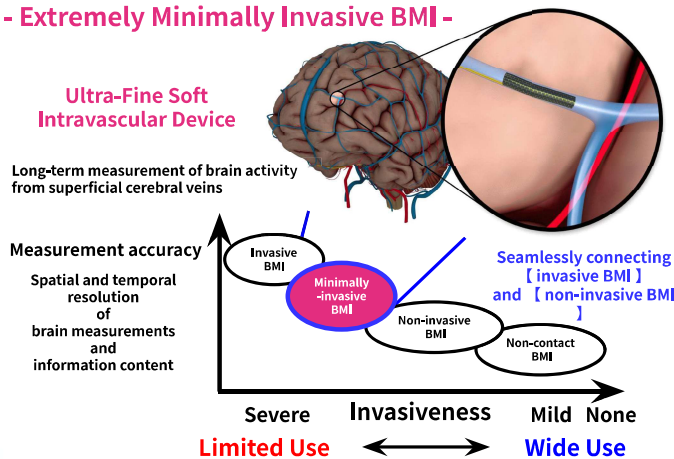


R&D 5: Realization of Minimally Invasive BMI

Development of an Intravascular EEG Recording System and an Ultra-Fine-Diameter Delivery Device Based on Ultra-Thin-Film Flexible Electronics Technology



- Extremely Minimally Invasive BMI -



Two Devices for a Minimally Invasive BMI System

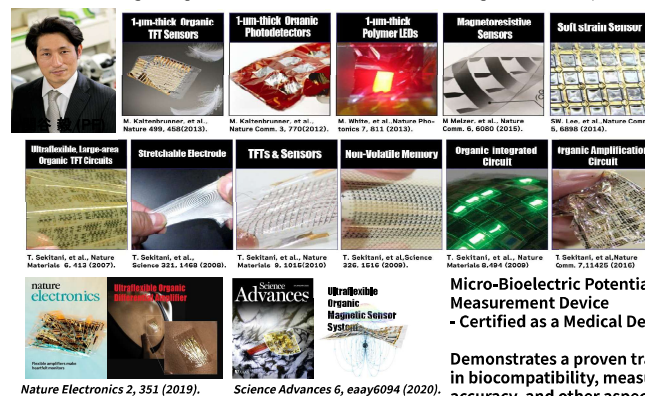
- Minimally Invasive BMI System Utilizing an Ultra-Fine, Flexible Intravascular Implant Device
- Intravascular EEG Measurement Device Serving as a BMI Signal Acquisition Platform

Research Structure

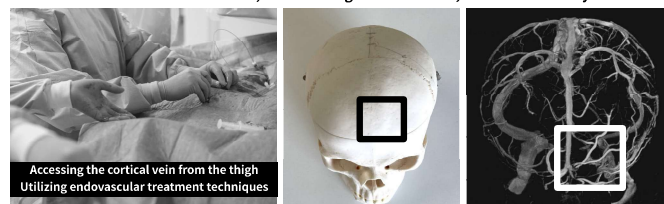


Ultra-low invasiveness through thin-film electronics

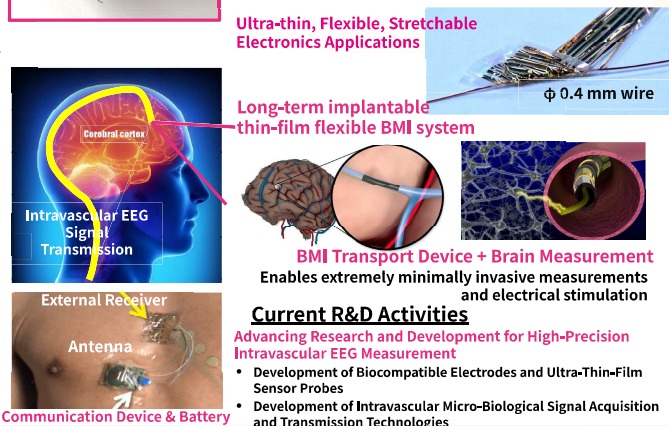
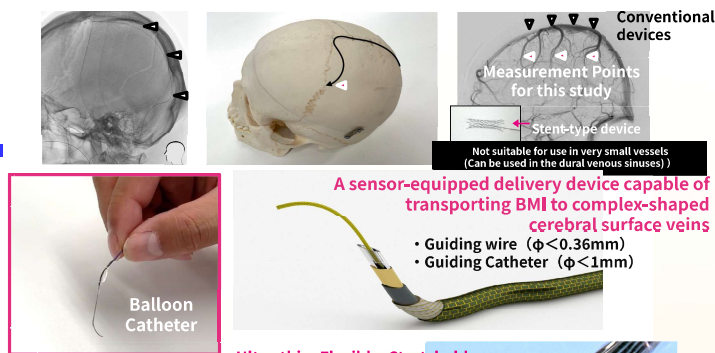
Ultra-thin (1 μ m), lightweight, flexible, stretchable sensors and integrated circuits (past achievements)



Access to the cortical veins running along the surface of the cerebrum is extremely difficult
Small vessel diameter, thin and fragile vessel walls, marked tortuosity



Because cortical veins are not protected by the dura mater, they are structurally vulnerable. However, their close proximity to the cortical surface makes them a promising target for minimally invasive intravascular devices capable of acquiring high-quality EEG signals.



Tsuyoshi Sekitani, Professor, University of Osaka
E-mail: sekitani@sanken.osaka-u.ac.jp